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autocracy upon the independence and the comparatively democratic institutions and rights of the German people. The Social Democrats of the rest of the world saw above all the advance of the German troops into neutral Belgium, into republican France" (p. 263).

At the present time there appears to be a growing lack of military enthusiasm among the Socialists, amounting in some quarters, especially in Germany, to direct opposition to the continuance of the war. Close examination, however, leads to the suspicion that the desire for peace appears in direct ratio to success in arms. In other words, the Socialists are one with the rest of humanity in desiring peace under favorable conditions.

While Mr. Walling's work represents wide reading and judicious selection of material, the result is nevertheless somewhat unsatisfactory. This, however, is the natural consequence of present conditions in Europe. In this time of international struggle it is not surprising to find the opinions of the leading Socialists differing so widely in regard to both aims and methods that even the friendly critic can draw few definite conclusions from the mass of conflicting evidence.

Disturbed Dublin. By ARNOLD WRIGHT. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. xii+337. \$1.50.

This book gives an account of the great Dublin strike of 1913-14. Besides a comprehensive description of the strike itself, there is included, for purposes of elucidation, a short industrial history of the Irish city; while in the appendices are found copies of the more important documents and data dealing with the subject discussed. The book is well written, and reveals on the part of the author a wide general knowledge of the situation and skill in marshaling facts.

The Dublin strike is notable on account of the long struggle of the employers with Larkinism, the Irish syndicalist movement which was inspired by Jim Larkin, organizer and head of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, the chief labor organization concerned in the strike. Larkin's policy was to unite all ranks of labor by arousing a common class spirit. This was accomplished by means of a systematic campaign of slander and abuse of employers carried on through the columns of the *Irish Worker*, the official organ of the union. From its inception Larkin's organization contained elements wholly foreign to the ordinary rules and customs of British trade-unionism. Its leading features were the "tainted goods" policy and an utter disregard for the sacredness of contracts. By the "tainted goods" rule, union men refuse to touch goods that have been made or handled by employers or firms at variance with union demands. When to such a policy is added an absolute refusal to respect or recognize contractual obligation, there remains no ground of security for employers under any conditions. Doubtless it was the recognition of this fact that led the Dublin employers to take the determined stand which finally resulted in the complete defeat of the Larkinist forces.

The author of this work has made no attempt to conceal his purpose. He aims to expose Larkinism and to vindicate the employers concerned in the recent disturbances, and unquestionably he has made out a strong case. In his overenthusiasm for the cause of the employers, however, Mr. Wright has indulged in a great amount of eulogy which is, to say the least, unnecessary. In the face of the damaging evidence which the book presents, a mere statement of facts would be sufficient to convince the unprejudiced reader that in Larkinism we have perhaps the most insidious and objectionable form of syndicalism that has yet appeared.

The Making of Modern England. By GILBERT SLATER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xli+297. \$2.00.

Our first impulse is to exclaim, "Can such a work come out of Oxford?" Indeed, Principal Slater has departed from the time-honored Oxonian treatment of history from the political viewpoint, and writes *The Making of Modern England* in economic terms. To him the history of the last century is the history of the growth of democracy. He traces the growth of political reform from the revolution of 1688 and the demands of the chartists to the reform of the House of Lords. But particular emphasis is placed upon social and industrial democracy of which we see as yet only the faintest foregleams. Thus the principal part of the book recounts the evolution of industry and the development of trade-unionism, and treats of the various social problems that have arisen in connection with the worker, together with the attempts that have been made to ameliorate the unsatisfactory condition of the masses. Education, legislation, war, etc., are regarded with reference to their effects upon labor. The book may be said to represent the historical doctrine of British radicalism and might fairly be called a critique of the modern industrial system. "To put industry on a new basis, on a basis fundamentally just, instead of one fundamentally unjust, is a task of enormous magnitude, but nothing less is demanded of the twentieth century."

The book is interesting because it stresses a side of English history that has been greatly slighted and treats it from a new point of view. Therefore its faults are clearly those of overemphasis and one-sidedness; and we can hardly assent to it as a well-balanced account of the making of modern England in the broadest cultural sense. The present edition is one revised for American readers with a special introduction on the Industrial Revolution. It contains an extensive bibliography and a useful chronological table at the back.